Washington in War Time.

THE PRESIDENT IN BATTLE. Fort Stevens, Where Lincoln Was Under

Fire. BY WILLIAM VAN ZANDT COX, Author of the "Defenses of Washington."

Three times during the civil war Wash ington was in grave peril and three time it was saved to the Union.

The first was at the beginning of hos tilities when the militin of the District of Columbia came to the rescue of the small body of marines and artillery, before the arrival in the Capital of the troops from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York and other Northern States. The second was immediately after the battle of Bull Run (July 21, 1861), when it could have been captured by the Confederates had they not been more demoralized by vic-tory than the Federals by defeat. The third was in July, 1864, when Gen. Early made his campaign against Washington.

THE IMPOSTANT BATTLE AT MONOCACY. Md., on July 9, 1864, was the first day's fight to save the Nation's Capital, and Gen. Early's army was victorious. So unexpected and so rapid were the Confederate General's movements that he was in sight of the dome of the Capital before his eleverly-conceived plans were fully real-ized. When the roar of Early's guns was heard and the telegraph announced that he had defeated Gen. Lew Wallace at Monocacy Bridge, the heart of the North quivered with emotion as it contemplated the defenselessness of Washington, stripped of men and guns for the campaign against Richmond.

This daring campaign against Washing-ton and its skillful execution caused a awakening in the North, impatiently waiting for Grant to take Richmond.
Both Washington and Baltimore were in
a state of panic, while gold went up to
the highest point. The capture of Washington meant diplomatic complications of
a most serious nature, with foreign powers awaiting only for a plausible pretext for dismemberment. Never was a prize more tempting to the Confederates. Never was there a time when more was at stake for

the Union. "Wallace defeated at Monocacy after stubborn fight," were the words contained in the message received at the War De-partment, but that stubborn fight was as valuable as a victory for the Union, for a day's time had been gained, so necessary

or the safety of the Capital.

During those exciting days there was one calm man, and he was none other than President Lincoln. He was then living at the Soldiers' Home, a mile and a quarter the Soldiers Home, a mile and a quarter from Fort Stevens, and in addition to his herculean duties he daily visited the camps, forts and hospitals. He seemed devoid of fear, and his chief concern was at that time the capture of Early's army His telegram to Gov. Swann, of Mary land, is characteristic: "Let us be vigi-

lant, but keep cool."

Gen. C. C. Augur was in command of the Department of Washington. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook had charge of the northern line of troops and fortifications. The latter was ordered to establish a camp on Piney Branch Creek, but the news from the front was so disquieting that he proceeded to Fort Stevens, five miles north of Pennsylvania avenue, on the Seventh street pike, and took com-mand of a line he had never before seen. Every man was utilized for defense.

The hospitals were drawn on for convalescents, the Quartermaster's Department for employees, the National Guard of Ohio, the District of Columbia Militia, the Veteran Reserves, and the few unassigned Regular detachments and unmounted cav-alry, sailors, firemen, and citizens were in the trenches and on picket line.

When Gen. Grant realized the gravity

of the situation, and that Hunter could render no assistance, he first thought of returning from Petersburg to Washington to take command in person. On reflection,

The 25th N. Y. Cav., which left City Point, Va., on July 7, seems to have been the first regiment to reach Washington from the James, and went into camp about midnight of July 10, near Fort Stevens. On the same day the First and Second Divisions of the Sixth Corps left City Point for Washington. A few hours later Gen. W. H. Emory, with a part of th Nineteenth Corps, just returning from New Orleans to join Grant, left Fortress Monroe for Washington without disem-

THE RACE FOR THE CAPITAL. What a picture! Early with his fighting legions advancing on the Capital from the North while fleets bearing the veterans of their way from the James River and th Gulf of Mexico to save the Capital they loved so well. North and South looked on with bated breath and wondered which n this race of armies, would reach

On the morning of July 11, Gen. Early left his camp near Rockville, McCausland taking the Georgetown pike; the infantry preceded and flanked by cavalry taking the Seventh Street pike. Maj. Frye, of Lowell's cavalry, met the enemy's cavalry skirmishers a short distance beyond the picket line near the old Stone Tavern be-fore noon and forced them back on their reserves. He, in turn, was driven back by the enemy, who fired a few shots from a battery of light artillery.

About 11 o'clock, the Signal officer at

Fort Reno, observed

wagons moving up the Seventh Street pike About the same time a message from Capt. Berry, 8th Ill. Cav., said that the enemy with artillery, cavalry, and infantry was moving in the direction of Silver Spring. Gen. McCook ordered the picket line to contest the ground and to re-tire slowly on approach of the enemy un-til within range of the guns of Forts

Stevens, Slocum, and DeRussy.*
Shortly after noon, riding in advance with Rodes, whose division, consisting of Given's and Cox's North Carolinians, Georgians, and Battle's Alabaminus, in the van, Gen. Early came, as he says, in full view of Fort Stevens, and found it feebly manned, as had been re-ported to him. Smith, of Imbodens' Cavalry, according to Early, drove a small body of Union cavalry before him into

No time could be lost, and he ordered the tired and dusty veterans to move for-ward; but before his order could be executed, to his everlasting regret, he say trained and disciplined troops move out of e works, deploy, and form a skirmish

Undismayed and undaunted, the tireless Early and his brave men continued to advance, but with greater caution than be fore. It was too late! The hopes and ambitions of only an hour ago could never be realized. Washington was saved to

THE SIXTH CORPS HAD ARRIVED!

movement, never was there a more we come arrival. Down the historic James, up the historic Potomac, came the Sixth Corps. Mr. Lincoln met them at the Seventh Street Wharf and well they cheered him! With what alacrity both flicers and men marched to reinforce the brave defenders on the firing line eorge Stevens, the historian of the Sixth

Army Corps, says:

"We marched up Seventh Street, meeting on our way many old friends, and hearing people who crowded on the sidewalks, exclaiming, 'It is the old Sixth Corps'—'These men are the men who took Mayre's Hights'—'The danger is over

*William E. Leach, Co. K, 150th Ohio the first man wounded on picket duty died shortly afterward. See War of the Rebellion, Sec. 1, Vol. 37, p. 245.

now.' Washington, an hour before, was in a panic; but as the people saw the veterans wearing the badge of the Greek cross marching through their streets, the excitement subsided and confidence pre-

"Thus we made our way to the north of the city, the sound of cannonading in it was successful, and the troops never our front stimulating and hastening the

Families with a few of their choicest rathicles of household furniture londed into wagons, were hastening to the city, reporting that their houses were burned, or that they had made their escape, leaving the greater part of their goods to the mercy of the rebel. Gen. Frank Wheaton

mercy of the rebel. Gen. Frank Wheaton in his report says:

"While on the march to Fort Stevens, was passed by Gen. Wright, and received his verbal instructions to mass near Crystal Spring in the neighborhood of Fort Stevens, where we arrived at 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

"At 5 p. m., the force outside of Fort Stevens consisting of mortions of the Vet

Stevens, consisting of portions of the Vet-eran Reserve Corps, War Department clerks, and citizen volunteers, was driven (Carberry) house, where so many of them

22d N. Y. and the 61st Pa.—Bidwell's Brigade on the right of those he had already in the action, and the picket reserve of 150 men from the 102d Pa., and a detachment of 80 men from the Vermont Brigade to support the skirmish line immediately on the right and left of the pike. The enemy's stubborn resistance showed that a farther advance that a farther advanced in the same advanced to the same adva that a farther advance than already made that a farther advance than already made would require more troops, and two regiments were sent for. Before their arrival, however (the 37th Mass. and 2d R. I.), an Aid-de-Camp from Gen. Wright directed me not to attempt more than holding the position gained, as the object of the attack had been accomplished and the important points captured and held.

"The whole attack was as gallant as it was successful, and the troops never

evinced more energy or determination. The losses were very severe, the brave Col. Bidwell losing many of his most valuable regimental commanders. The last shot was fired about 10 o'clock, and the remainder of the night was occupied in strengthening the position, burying the dead, caring for the wounded, and relieving the skirmish line, which had been two days in front constantly under fire—by troops of the Second Vermont Brigade."

THE ATTACK. Dr. Stevens describes the attack in

these words: "The heav heavy ordnance in the fort sent volley after volley of 32-pound shells howling over the heads of our mea into the midst of the rebels and through the



IN VAIN ALL THE AFTERNOON of July 11 Early tried to find a weak spo in the lines, but he was met everywhere by the fire of fort guns and musketry. The works he reported exceedingly strong, con-sisting of what appeared to be inclosed forts for heavy artillery, with a tier of lower works in front of each, pierced for an immense number of guns, the whole being connected by curtains, with ditches in front and strengthened by palisades and abatis. The timber had been felled with in cannon range all around and left or the ground, making a formidable obstacle, and every possible approach was raked by artillery. On the right was Rock Creek. running through a deep ravine, which had been rendered impassable by the felling of timber on each side, and beyond were the works on the Georgetown pike, which had been reported to be the strongest of all. On the left as far as the eye could reach the works appeared to be of the same im-

pregnable character.

Early then held a consultation with his Generals-Breckinridge, Rodes, Ramseur and Gordon-pointing out the necessity of action before the fords and mountain passes were closed against them, and in concluding he announced his purpose of making an assault at daylight. When on examining the works on the morning of July 12, Gen. Early saw the parapets lined with troops, the says that he then deter mined to

ABANDON THE IDEA OF CAPTURING WASHINGTON.

A distinguished writer who was at Brightwood during the battle says:
"July 12 came bright and glorious. The first brigade of our Second Division and our sharpsheeters were on picket in front of Fort Stevens, from the parapet of which could be seen the lines of rebel skirmishers, from whose rifles the white puffs of smoke rose as they discharged their pieces at our pickets. The valley beyond presented a scene of surpassing loveliness, with the rich green meadows, its fields of waving corn, its orchards and

its groves. "The principal force of the enemy seemed to be in front of Fort Stevens: there it was determined to give them

"About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Ger "About 5 o clock in the alternoon trea.
Wright ordered Gen. Wheaton to drive
back the Confederate skirmish line and
occupy the wooded points near the road,
which, being so near our intrenchments, gave the enemy advantage of position; thereupon, Col. Bidwell was instructed to have the Third Brigade move outside of the fort and form, under cover of a ravine and woods (southeast of Battle Ground Cemetery) in two lines directly in the read of the First Brigade, on the skirmish line Col. Bidwell was also directed to select three of his best regiments to assist in the assault, the remaining portion of the brig-ade to be held to support the general

movement.
"According to Gen. Wheaton, 'the 7th
Me., the 43d N. Y. and 49th N. Y. were skilfully placed in position near the skir mish line under the direction of Col. Bid well without the enemy discovering the movement.

was made by a staff officer, from Fort was made by a staff officer, from Fort Stevens, when these regiments were in position, at which time the batteries from Forts Stevens and Slocum opened fire upon certain points held by the enemy. The assaulting regiments then dashed forward, surprising and hotly engaging the enemy, who was found to be much stronger than supposed. It became necessary to deploy immediately the three remaining regiments—the 77th N. Y., the

*At 4 p. m., Gen. Wright wired Gen. Augur from Fort Stevens: "The head of my column has nearly reached the front." ilt is said that Gen. Meigs instructed his Quartermaster's soldiers to make themselves as conspire us as possible on the

volleys into the ranks of the pursuers. Lieut.-Col. Johnson, commanding the 49th N. Y., a brave man, who had never shronk various fortunes of the brigade since its various fortunes of the brigade since its organization, fell mortally wounded. Col. Visscher, of the 43d N. Y., who had but lately succeeded the beloved Wilson, was killed. Maj. James P. Jones, commanding the 7th Me., was also among the slain, and Maj. Crosby, commanding the 61st Pa., who had just recovered from a bad wound which he had received in the Wil-lerness, was taken to the hospital, where the Surgeon removed the left arm from the soldier. Col. W. B. French, of the

77th N. Y., was injured. The commanding officer of every regiment in the brigade was either killed or wounded. when the stream of bleeding, mangled ones began to come to the rear. Men leaning upon the shoulders of comrades, or borne painfully on stretchers, the pallor of their countenances rendered more ghastly by the thick dust which settled upon them, were brought into the hospitals by scores, where the medical officers, ever active in administering relief to their companions, were hard at work binding up wounds, administering stimulants, coffee and food, or resorting to the hard necessity of amputa-

"AT THE SUMMIT OF THE ASCENT

the Confederates were strengthened by their second line of battle, and here they made a stout resistance; but even this position they were forced to abandon in haste; and as darkness closed in upon the scene our men were left as victors in pos-session of the ground lately occupied by the rebels, having driven their adversaries

more than a mile.

"The Vermont Brigade now came to the relief of the boys who had so gallantly won the field, and the Third Brigade returned at midnight to the bivouac it had left in the morning. But not all returned. Many of those brave men who went with such alacrity into the battle had fallen to rise no more, in the orchard, in the road, about the frame house, and upon the summit where the rebels had made so determined a resistance; their forms were stretched upon the greensward and upon the dusty road, stiff and cold. Many more

the soldier on the common near Fort Stevens. No officer of state, no lady of wealth, no citizen of Washington was there, but we laid them in their graves within sight of the Capitol, without coffins,

Virginia.

On the parapet of Fort Stevens, by the side of Gen. Wright, amid the whizzing bullets, stood the successful candidate in that great political struggle,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
watching with that "grave and pensive countenance" the progress of the battle.
A few years ago, in company with the old commander of the Sixth Corps, I stood upon that same parapet. After contemplating the surroundings, Gen. Wright said:

"Here on the top of this parapet, between this old embrasure and that, is the place where President Lincoln stood witnessing the fight; there, by his side, a Surgeon was wounded by a minie ball.
"I entreated the President not to expose his life to the bullets of the enemy;

The surroundings of the surroundings of the civil war.

We therefore urge Congress to pass this bill without delay, believing that it will meet the views not only of the great majority of the surviving soldiers, but of the entire citizenship of our country.—Willerd Response his life to the bullets of the enemy;

ELDREDGE, A regular session of this Post held Tuesday, if was unanimously
Resolved, That this Post heartily induces the bill now pending in the Congress of the United States, allowing \$12 per month to each honorably-discharged soldier of the civil war.

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but he seemed oblivious to his surroundings; finally, when I found that my entreaties failed to make any impression on him, I said: "Mr. President, I know you are commander of the barries of the United States, but I am in command here, and as you are not series where you are standing, I order you to come down." Mr. Lincoln looked at me and smiled, and then, more in consideration of my carnestness than from inclination; stepped down and took position behind the parapet. Even then he would persist in standing up and exposing his tall form.

That old parapet thentified by Gen. Horatio G. Wright stands to-day, and for history's sake should be preserved in memory of Lincoln as a tribute to the bravery of the American soldies—a united North and South.

(To be continued)

(To be continued.)

A MODEL CAMP. Organisation of Sons of Veterans.

veteran readers of The National Tribune who may be residing in the vicinity of Germantown, Pa., and who up to the present may not have taken any particular interest in this organization, to the existence in their midst of one of the most patriotic Camps in the Order. It is Ellis Camp, No. 9, Sons of Veterans, of Germantown. It was organized by a committee from Ellis Post 6. 41. mantown. It was organized by a committee from Ellis Post, 6, G. A. R., June 17, 1881, with 26 charter members. Like the Post, the Camp takes its name from the patriotic hero who was the first private soldier from Germantown to give his life for his country and flag. From its institufor his country and flag. From its institution the Camp has been active and progressive. Passing through many vicissisted, it has yet been able to meet its every obligation. Recruited from one of the most patriotic centers of the Union, its membership is composed of men from all classes of society, chosen with a strict regard for probity of character and a sterling loyalty to the principles for sterling loyalty to the principles for which their fathers made such noble sac-

not least, the cordial welcome they always extend to visiting comrades of the G. A. Godspeed them-C. A. Shotwell E. D. Baker Post, No. 8, G. A. R., Philadelphia, Pa.

Some Timely Topics Discussed.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I desire o express myself with regard to two or three things through the medium of The National Tribune: First, there seems to be a growing senti-

ment in favor of service pensions, and the proposition to pension all honorably-dis-charged soldiers meets my most cordial ap-proval; but I would insist on a fair and ust gradation. It would manifestly be unair, if not unjust, to give men who served only 100 days or six months the same only 100 days or six months the same amount that is given to a veteran who was three or four years in the service and nearly always on the firing-line.

The term veteran is rapidly losing its

old-time dictionary significance. It once had a meaning and meant something when applied to an old soldier. A veteran when applied to an old soldier. A veteran is one who has been "long exercised in anything, especially in military life, and the duties of a soldier; long practised or experienced; as a veteran officer or sollier." Now it means anyone who has served a few days in the army. Those who served from 60 days to six months are in-discriminately called "veterans." Real

veterans are not distinguished any more veterans are not distinguished any more from novitiates.

In my opinion the soldiers of the war of the rebellion are more generously dealt with than the soldiers of any former war. Of course, everything is not properly equalized and adjusted. Some may be getting too much and others not enough, or none at all. And the widows of prominent of-ficers are pensioned at too high a rate. Fifty dollars a month should be the maxino reason why the Government should pay no reason why the Government should pay these widows a pension sufficient to float them through society on the topmost wave of any fashionable set of the "400"

\$50 pension. The old comrades have not been back-ward in asking and demanding their just had come to the hospital severely injured, maimed for life or mortally wounded.

"The little brigade, numbering only 1,000 men when it went into action, had lost 250 of its number. We gathered our dead rade Joseph W. Rufaril, cof Sheldon, Mo., comrades from the field where they had in The National Tribine of Feb. 26 fallen and gave them the rude burial of demn. Speaking for himself and others in his neighborhood, he "Mainks The National Encampment should be held in Washington, and that the U. S. Hovernment should pay our way there and back." This is

within sight of the Capitol, without coffins, with only their gory garments and their blankets around them. With the rude tenderness of soldiers, we covered them in the earth, and marked their names with our pencils on the little headboards of pine and turned sadly away to other scenes."

On an eminence near the Confederate advance was John C. Breckinridge, the candidate receiving the votes of the seceding States for President, expecting to enter the Capital with the Army of Northern Virgina.

On the parapet of Fort Stevens, by the side of Gen. Wright, amid the whizing

Service Pension Bill Indorsed by New York Post.

injustice in the matter of pension, his ex-perience being that very many short-term men are securing greater pension than those who served their country through A MODEL CAMP.

the entire war. He cites as an instance the case of J. J. Overton, born Oct. 5, 1797, who served six months in the Black Hawk War, two years in the Mexican War, and in the Union army from August,

John Van Wie, Co. H., 7th N. Y. H. A., Stillwater, N. Y., writes in advocacy of a \$12 straight service pension. This he believes can be secured if the comrades will unite.

\$12 service pension. Let every man who entered the service and received an honor-able discharge be given \$12."

L. M. Cook, 46th Ill., Humboldt, Iowa, whose service covered a period of over 50 months, thinks that service pension should be in addition to invalid pension, and grad-uated according to length of service. He also believes that the Government should issue land warrants of 160 acres to each veteran of the rebellion.

C. E. Garlinger, Co. F, 110th Ohio, Carthage, Mo., says the time has now come for the Government to give all soldiers a service pension of at least \$12, in-dependent of any pension they may be entitled to under the present invalid pension laws.

Wellsville, Mo., writes: "Give every vet-eran \$10 per month, then add one cent per month for each day he served after the first three months. If discharged be fore the expiration of term of enlistment because of wounds, give per diem pension the same as though he had served his full term." Comrade Carson enlisted July, 1861; was discharged Feb. 21, 1866. E. W. McIntosh, Indianapolis, Ind.,

who served four years and four months, is in favor of the straight \$12 service pen-

John W. Hoffman, Binghamton, N. Y., says: "The \$12 straight service-pension bill is all right. It should be passed." Willard Robison, Co. H, 66th Ill. (Birge's Sharpshooters), Sherman, Tex., writes: "The service-pension bill is the only fair solution of the problem.'

W. B. Farra, Adjutant, Pomerene Post, 250, Department of Ohio, Millersburg, Ohio, writes that his Post has passed resolutions requesting the assistance of Ohio Senators and Congressmen to the end that a service-pension law may be enacted. No particular bill was designated, the comrades being willing to accept the bill most

generally favored. James N. Coulter, Indianola, Iowa, favors a service-pension bill of \$12 per month in addition to a per diem pension of one cent per month for each day pensioner served.

W. H. Lee, Sergeant, Co. D, 8th Iown Cav., Shickley, Neb., thinks Congress should grant a service pension of \$12 per month to those who served over 20 days and \$8 per month to those who served less than 90 days, this being in addition to disability pension.

Chas. W. Banks, Co. H. 1st Ohio, Station B, Route 2, Topeka, Kan., writes:
"In a recent issue of The National Tribune 12 comrades gave their views on a
service pension bill, and each was different
from the other. If we expect results we must be united. The bill supported by The National Tribune, giving \$12 per month to all who served 90 days or over, and the widows a like amount, would do the greatest good to the greatest number. I am not speaking for myself in this mat-ter, as I already draw \$12."

Michael Hilti, Sergeant, Co. E. 44th Ill., Seymour, Tex., favors a greater pen-sion for the long-term men. Elisha Peck, Co. L. 2d Conn. H. Bethany, Conn., writes: "Twelve dollars service pension, regardless of length of

ervice. W. K. James, Co. L, 1st Tenn. Cav., Loudon, Tenn., writes: "Give us the \$12 service pension and stop all private pen-sions."

J. H. Coats, Co. C, 150th Pa. (Buckstails), and Co. B, 13th V. R. C., Rice Lake, Wis., would like to see the \$12 service pension bill passed, but fears that the pension has been placed too high. He thinks that an \$8 service pension for all who served 90 days or more could be secured without difficulty.

J. A. Watson, Co. I, 7th Tenn., Elgin, Okla., indorses the Scott pension bill granting \$12, and says that Oklahoma comrades are unanimously in favor of such legislation.

such legislation.

John Emerson, Co. E. 23d Ky., Morrow, O., writes: "Now is the accepted time. Let the veterans unite on the service-pension bill. The bill outlined by Comrade E. D. Lloyd is the best. I second Comrade Joseph Heisser's motion to give 90 days men \$12 instead of \$10, and to pension others according to the plan of Comrade Lloyd."

W. H. Hill, 145th Pa., Greenville, Pa. writes: "I have been much impressed with The National Tribune editorials, and believe that all veterans should take the advice of The National Tribune; stop quib bling, and stand united for the passage of a straight service-pension bill granting \$12 per month to every man that served not less than 90 days and was honorably discharged."

J. A. Peloubet, First Lieutenant, 4th N. Y. H. A., Bloomfield, N. J., says: "Give every survivor of the war of '61-'65, who

se granted so much as those who served onger. Comrade Thorla served from June, '61, to June, '66, and was with his regiment all this time, with the exception of three months, when he was in the hospi-

James L. Worley, Salem, Ark., says: "Let us be fair to the 90-days men. Pass the \$12 service-pension bill."

175th
"Let for a who honorhonorto the disability pension. He personally favors the per diem pension in addition to the disability pension.

18. T. Martin, Ellendale, N. D., thinks wounded in the head, who threw himself in great agony from side to side, endangering a little boy, said to be his son, who was in the ambulance with him. He had no insignia of rank, but wore the dark blue of an officer. I have often wondered who he was

D. W. Freeman, Aztec, N. M., thinks the service-pension bill outlined by Comrade C. E. Adams the best. I. N. Stanford, Shelbyville, Tenn., says:

S. J. Stofer, South Bend, Ind., gets down "S. J. Stoter, South Bend, Ind., gets down pretty near the 'bull's-eye' when he proposes to pay \$12 service pension in addition to disability pension. This would give to thousands who are not on the pension rolls \$12, and those on the rolls because of wounds or disease of service origin or under the act of June 27, 1890, more than they are now receiving. This would be they are now receiving. This would be only justice."

John M. Martin, Co. C, 5th Ill. Cav., Agnew, Cal., heartily indorses the bill suggested by Comrade E. D. Lloyd, which was as follows: \$10 per month to twose who served 90 days and less than one year; \$14 to those who served one year and less than two years; \$18 to those who served two years; and less than these was the served two years; \$18 to those who served two years; and less than these was the served two years; \$18 to those who and less than two years; \$18 to those who served two years and less than three years. \$22 to those who served over three years. The only amendment that Comrade Martin would make would be to increase the

T. E. Kennedy, Co. H. 1st Minn., Simp son, Minn., writes: "I wish to indorse the stand taken by The National Tribune on the service pension question, man who served 90 days and was ably discharged should have \$12 per month

James H. Dexter, 9th Mich. Cav., Luddington, Mich., writes that "Pap" Williams Post, 115, holds that a service pen sion of \$12 per month should be granted in addition to disability pension. John J. Cunningham, Soldiers' Hom

Abner Said, Co. C. 121st Ohio, 161 N. Liberty St., Delaware, O., favors a graded service pension in addition to pension granted for disabilities contracted in ser-

vice and line of duty. Rev. L. D. Abbott, Hussaar, writes strongly in favor of a service pension, which he says, however, will not some cent, since he is already in benefit him one cent, since he is already in receipt of a higher pension than that. He advises the veterans to be united, and de-mand their rights with reason and determination, and make Congress understand that they are firm in requesting those

rights. I. H. Fortune, Co. D. 152d Ind., Donaldson, Ind., is heartily in favor of the \$12 service pension bill. J. K. Smith, Atlantic, Iowa, thinks that

Congress should grant \$12 pension in addition to disability pension. Henry Snyder, Canute, Kan., while fa-voring a bill that would give greater pen-sion to long-term men, expresses his satis-faction with a \$12 service pension, if it can be secured now.

Edwin P. Shaffer, Co. C, 4th Ohio, U Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles Co., Cal., enlisted in the three-months' service under President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 men, and on June 5, 1861, reenlisted for three years, and was in all the battles of the famous old 4th Ohio. He favors the \$12 service pension in addition to disability pension or a per diem pension.

Wm. A. Price, Co. D. 11th Pa. Cav., 106 S. Potomac Ave., Waynesboro, Pa., says: "Let us not be selfish; rather let us all join hands and try to secure a \$12 serv-

Horatio Nelson, Sergeant, Co. E. 1st La. Cav., Marinette, Wis., is heartily in favor of a \$12 service pension bill. He enlisted at 15 and served three years and six

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RE-ENFORCING ALLATOONA. Personal Recollections of a Member of the

6th Wis Battery. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been following Gen. Raum's history of

The National Tribune are good on justice have the ring of being based on justice and a recognition of the value of the soldier's service to our country in the dark hour of its peril. All hail to our chief, The National Tribune."

The National Tribune. Co. E. 175th

To Martin, Ellendale, N. D., thinks

The National Tribune are good on justice per month upon the presentation of a certificate from Township Trustees showing the pensioner to be in needy circumstances; this additional \$\$8 to be grafted only after a veteran has reached the age of 70.

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wondered who he was,
Doubtless the 250 Henry rifles carried Doubtless the 250 Henry rifles carried by the 7th III. were one of the main factors in saving Allatoona. The rebst couldn't stand the Yankee guns, which they asserted were loaded over night and fired all the next day. The rebel dead were piled in front of this regiment. We did not know until afterward how near we were to possible capture, as had Allatoons follon our turn would have come we were to possible capture, as had Allatoona fallen our turn would have come. On the morning of the 7th Gen. Cox's Twenty-third Corps came, and we knew we were safe. About the 10th, I think it was, we awoke to see a bright sun shining upon the camp of the entire Fourteenth Corps on the flat below us. I hunted up the 5th Wis. Battery, and found some boys whose acquaintance I had made at Madison. Didn't try to to find Si, Shorty, and the boys of Co. Q. 200th Ind., because I hadn't made their acquaintance at that time. Possible Si and his comment.

bly Si and his companions were enjoy-ing their leave of absence at home after their pleasure trip to Andersonville.

After Hood's raid, I was one of a de-After Hood's raid, I was one of a detachment from the battery sent to Nashville to procure hors a to equip us for the march to the sea. After reaching Resaca by rail we marched along the railroad just destroyed by Hood's army. The destruction was complete, ties all burned and rails twisted in every conceivable shape, a favorite way being to twist them, while het around stumps and trees, Twenty or 25 miles of road was thus destroyed. We failed in our mission for horses, and as a result we were obliged to give up our new 12-pound Napoleon guns to the 12th Wis, Battery, which went with the division to the sea, while Bath, N. Y., strongly favors legislation that will reward the men who went out in '61, and stayed until the close of the war, bearing the brunt of the hard fighting from the beginning to the end.

to give up our new 12-pound Napoleon guns to the 12th Wis. Battery, which went with the division to the sea, while we, with the old guns of the 12th were sent to Nashville to take part in the defense of that city against Hood's army. fense of that city against Hood's army, as Sherman allowed but one battery to a division on the march through Georgia.

We parted with the infantry with which we had served for years with mutual re-I neglected to state in the proper place that three companies of the 18th Wis. which were in blockhouses south of Allatoona, were captured by Gen. French. A brother-in-law of mine was among the prisoners, and after languishing in several Southern prisons, including Millen and Andersonville, was exchanged, reachand Andersonville, was exchanged, reaching Annapolis a mere skeleton; his life was barely saved. A day or two before the Allatoona battle two of our boys, Andy Wentworth and Will Stewart, were captured by rebel cavalry as we were out captured by rebei cavalry as we were out three miles from camp grazing our horses. We saw them next when we arrived at Madison in July, 1865.—E. J. ORR, 6th Wis. Battery L. A., Villisca, Iowa.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Thanks EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Thanks for your editorial in The National Tribune March 26 on the pension question. It has appeared to me that every old soldier from Maine to California had a pet pension bill of his own. The impression has been that the "old soldiers do not know what they want." They are responsible for the impression themselves. No pension bill embodying a "sliding scale" will ever pass. There will be too much opposition among the soldiers who for good cause may have remained at home until 1862 or 1863. It required as much courage to enlist in 1863 or 1864 as in 1861.—James E. Porter, Pittsburg, Pa.

(London King.) Telegram from a married man to his loctor-Mother-in-law at death's door; come at once and try to pull her throug